The SHORTER CATECHISM

Compos'd by the

REVEREND ASSEMBLY of

DIVINES

At *WESTMINSTER.*

With Proofs thereof out of the Scriptures.

Which are either some of the formerly quoted places, or others gathered from their other Writings; all fitted both for Brevity & Clearness, to this their *Form of Sound Words.*

For the Benefit of Christians in general, and of Youth & Children in understanding in particular; that they may with more ease acquaint themselves with the Truth according to the Scriptures, and with the Scriptures themselves.

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The SHORTER CATECHISM

Agreed upon by the Reverend Assembly of Divines at Westminster.

Q. *WHat is the chief end of man?*

A. Man's chief end is to glorifie God *a*, and enjoy him for ever *b*.

Q. *What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorifie & enjoy Him?*

A. The word of God which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament *c*, is the only way to direct us how we may glorifie and enjoy him *d*.

Q. *What do the Scriptures principally teach?*

A. The Scriptures principally teach what man is to believe concerning God, & what duty God requireth of man *e*.

Q. *What is GOD?*

A. GOD is a Spirit *f g*, Infinite *h*, Eternal *i*, and Unchangeable *k*, in his Being, Wisdom *l*, power *m*, Holiness *n*, Justice, Goodness & truth *o*,

a 1 Cor. 10. 31. Rom. 11. 36.
b Psal. 73. to the end
c 2 Tim. 3. 17. Ephes. 2. 20.
d 1 John 1, 3, 4.
e 2 Tim. 1. 13, & 3. 16.
f Joh. 4. 24.
g Exo. 3. 14.

Q. *Are there more Gods than one?*

A. There is but ONE only,
p Deut. the living & true GOD *p*.
6. 4. Q. *How many Persons are there*
Jer. 10. *in the God-Head?*
10. A. There are three Persons in
the God-Head, the Father, the
Son, & the Holy Ghost, & these
Three are one GOD, the same
in Substance, equal in power &
Glory *q*.

q 1 Joh. Q. *What are the Decrees of God?*
5. 7.
Mat. 25. A. The Decrees of God are His
19. eternal purpose, according to
the Counsel of his own Will,
whereby for His own Glory He
hath fore-ordained whatsoever
comes to pass *r*.

Q. *How doth God execute His de-*
e Eph. 1. *crees?*
11. A. God executeth His Decrees
Rom. 9. in the Works of Creation and
22. 23. Providence.

Q. *What is the work of Creation?*

A. The work of Creation is
God's Making all things of no-
thing, by the Word of his pow-
er, in the space of
f Gen. 1. all very good *f*.
Heb. 11. Q. *How did God*

to

A. God created Man Male & Fe-
ale, after His owne Image, in t Gen. 1.
nowledg Righteousnes & Holines, 20, 27.
ith dominion over the Creatures, 28.
Q. What are Gods works Col. 3.
f providence? 10.
A. God's works of Providence Eph. 4.
re His most holy u, wise w, and 24.
owerful x preserving & govern- u Psa. 145.
ng all His Creatures, and all 17.
heir Actions y. w. 104.
Q. What special act of Providence 24.
d God exercise towards man in the Isai. 28.
state wherein he was created? 29.
A. When God had created man, x Psa. 103.
e entred into a Covenant of life
ith him, upon condition of perfect
bedience, forbidding him to eat
f the Tree of Knowlede of good
nd evil upon pain of Death z.
Q. Did our first Parents continue in
he estate wherein they were created? 2 Gal. 3.
A. Our first Parents being left to 12.
he freedom of their own will, fell Gen. 2. 7.
om the estate wherein they were a chap.
reated by sinning against God. v. 3. 6. 7, 8
Q. What is Sin? 13.
y want of conformity Eccl. 7.
ansgression of the Law 29.
b. 1 Joh.
Q. What 3, 4.

Q. *What was the sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were created?*

A. The sin whereby our first Parents fell from the estate wherein they were Created was their eating of the forbibden fruit *c*.

Gen. 3. 6, 12. Q. *Did all Mankind fall in Adams first Transgression?*

A. The Covenant being made with *Adam* not only for himself but for his Posterity, all mankind descending from him by ordinary Generation, sinned in him & fell with him in his first Transgression *d*.

Rom. 5. 16, 17. Rom. 5. 12. 1 Cor. 15. Q. *Into what estate did the fall bring mankind?*

A. The Fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and Misery *e*.

Q. *Wherein consists the Sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?*

A. The sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell, consists in the guilt of *Adams* first sin, the want of original righteousness & the Corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly

ed Original Sin; together with all actual Transgressions which proceeds from it *f*.

Q. What is the Misery of that estate whereinto man fell?

A. All mankind by their fall lost Communion with God *g*, are under His Wrath and Curse *h*, & so made liable to all miseries in this life, to Death it self & to the pains of Hell for ever *i*

Q. Did God leave all Mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?

A. God having out of his meer good pleasure from all eternity elected some to everlasting Life, *k* did enter into a covenant of grace to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into a state of Salvation by a Redeemer *l*

Q. Who is the Redeemer of Gods Elect?

A. The only Redeemer of Gods Elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ *m*, who being the eternal Son of God, became *man n*, & so was, & continues to be God & man in two distinct natures, and one person

f *chap.* 5. 12, 19.
g *Gen.* 3. 8, 10, 24.
h *Eph.* 2. 2, 3. *Gal.* 3. 10.
i *Lam.* 3. 93. *Rom.* 6. 23. *Mat.* 25. 41, 46.
k *Eph.* 1. 4. *Rom.* 8. 20, 21, 22. *Gal.* 3. 21, 22.
l *Tim* 2, 5, 6.
n *John* 1. 14.

o Ro. 9. 5. Person for ever o.
Luk. 1. 35. Q. *How did Christ being the Son*
p Heb 2. 14, 16, & 10. 5. *of God become man?*
A. Christ the Son of God became man, by taking to Himself a true body p & a reasonable soul q, being conceived by the power of the
q Mat. 26. 38. r Luc. 1. 27, 31, 35, 43. Holy Ghost in the womb of the Virgin *Mary*, & born of her r, & yet without sin.
Gal. 4. 4. Heb. 4. 15, 16. Q. *What Offices doth Christ execute as our redeemer?*
A. Christ as our Redeemer executeth the Office of a Prophet, of
s Acts 3. 21, 22. Heb. 1. 1. a Priest, & of a *King*, both in *his* t- *state of Humiliation* & Exaltation s.
25. Q. *How doth Christ execute the*
u John 1. 18. 1 Pet. 1. 10. 11, 12. *Office of a Prophet?*
A. Christ executeth the office of a Prophet in revealing to us *by His* word and spirit the Will of God for our Salvation u.
Job. 15. 15. Q. *How doth Christ execute the Office of a Priest?*
x heb. 9. 14. 28. y cap. 7. 24, 25. A. Christ executeth the office of a Priest in His once Offering up himself a Sacrifice to satisfy Divine Justice w & reconcile us to God x & in making continual Intercession for us y.

Q. H

Q. *How doth Christ execute the Office of a King?* 14, 15, 16.

A. Christ executeth the Office of a King in subduing us to himself z, in ruling a, and defending us b, and in restraining & Conquering all His and our Enemies c.

Q. *Wherein did Christs Humiliation consist?*

A. Christ's Humilation consisted in His being Born, and that in a low condition d, made under the Law e, undergoing the miseries of this life f, the Wrath of God g, and the cursed death of the Cross h, in being buried i and Continuing under the power of Death for a time k,

Q. *Wherein consists Christs Exaltation?*

A. Christs exaltation consisteth in His Rising again from the dead on the third day l, in Ascending up into Heaven m, and in sitting at the right hand of God the Father n, and in coming to judge the World at the last day o.

Q. *How are we made partakers*

z Act. 2. 36. a *Isa.* 33. 22. b *Isa.* 32. 1, 2. c 1 *Cor.* 15. 25. *Ps.* 110. throughout. d *Luc.* 2. 7. e *Gal.* 4. 4. f *Heb.* 12. 3. g *Luc.* 22. 44. *Mat.* 27. 50. h *Phil.* 2. 8. i *Cor.* 15. 3. k *Act.* 2. 24, 25, 26. l 1 *Cor.* 15. 4.

16. 19. of the Redemption purchased b
n Eph. Christ?
20. A. We are made partakers o
o Act. 1. the Redemption purchased h
17-31. Christ, by the effectual Appli
p Tit. 3. cation p, of it to us by his Hol
5, 6. Spirit q.
q Joh. 1. Q. How doth the Spirit apply
12. us the Redemption purchased b
r Eph. 2. Christ?
8, 9. A. The Spirit applieth to u
s cap. 3. the Redemption purchased b
17. Christ by working Faith in us
t 2 Tim. and thereby uniting us to Chri
1. 9. in our effectual Calling s.
u Act. 2. Q. What is effectual Calling?
37. A. Effectual Calling is the wor
x cap. 26 of God's Spirit t, whereby co
18. vincing us of our sin & misery
y Ezek. enlightning our minds in
36. 26. knowledg of Christ u; and rene
z Joh. 6. ing our wills x, He doth perswa
44, 45. & enable us to imbrace Jesus Chri
a Rom. 8. freely offered to us in the Gospel
30. Q. What benefits do they that are
b Ephes. effectually called partake of in this
1. A. They that are effectually ca
led, do in this life partake of ju
tification y, Adoption z, Sanct
catio

tation, and the several benefits which in this life do either accompany or flow from them *l*.

Q. What is Justification?

A. Justification is an act of God's free Grace, wherein He pardoneth all our sins *m*, & accepteth us as righteous in His sight, only for the Righteousness of Christ imputed to us *o*, and received by Faith alone *p*.

Q. What is Adoption?

A. Adoption is an act of God's free grace *q*, whereby we are received into the number, & have Right to all the priviledges of the sons of God *r*.

Q. What is Sanctification?

A. Sanctification is the work of God's free grace *b*, whereby we are renewed in the whole man, after *the* Image *of* God *i*, & are enabled more and more to dye unto sin, & live unto Righteousness.

Q. What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, & Sanctification?

A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, or Sanctification

l 1 Cor. 1. 30.
m Eph. 1. 7.
n 2 Cor. 5. 21.
o Rom. 5. 19.
p Gal. 2. 16.
q 1. John 3. 1.
r cap. 1. 12.
b Joh. 1. 12. Rom. 8. 17.
i Eph. 4. 23. 2 1.

m Rom. 5. 1, 2, 5. n cap. 14. 17. o Prov. 4. 18. p 1 John 5. 13. q heb. 12. r phil. 1. 23. Luke 2. 43. s 1 Thes. 4. 14. t Isa. 57. 2. w 1 cor. 15. 43. x 1 Cor. 15. y 1 John 3. 2. z 1 Thes. 4. 17. a micah. 6. 8.

fication, are assurance of God's love, peace of conscience *m*, joy in the Holy Ghost *n*, *Increase of Grace* *o*, & *perseverance therein to the end* *p*.

Q. What Benefits do Believers receive from Christ at their death?

A. The souls of Believers are at their death made perfect in holiness *q*, and do immediately pass into glory *r*, & their bodies being still united to Christ, *s* do rest in their graves till the Resurrection *t*.

Q. What benefits do Believers receive from Christ at the Resurrection?

A. At the Resurrection believers being raised up to glory *w*, shall be openly acknowledged & acquitted in the day of *x* Judgment, and made perfectly blessed in full enjoying *y* of God to all Eternity *z*.

Q. What is the duty which GOD requires of man?

A. The Duty which God requires of man, is Obedience to his revealed will *a*.

Q. What did God at first reveal to man as the rule of his Obedience?

A. The rule which God at first revealed

revealed to man for his Obedience, was the moral Law *b*.

Q. Where is the moral law summarily comprehended?

A. The *moral law* is summarily comprehended in the ten Commandments *c*.

Q. What is the Summ of the Ten Commandments?

A. The Sum of the Ten Commandments is, To love the Lord our God, with all our heart, with all our Soul, with all our Strength, and with all our Mind, and our neighbours as our selves *d*.

Q. What is the preface to the ten Commandments?

A. The Preface to the Ten Commandments is in these words, *I am the Lord thy God which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage.*

Q. What doth the Preface to the Ten Commandments teach us?

A. The preface to the ten Commandments teacheth us that because God is the Lord, and our God and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his Commandments *f*.

b *Ro.* 2. 14. 15. 10.

c *Deut.* 10. 4.

d *Mat.* 22. 37. 40.

Exod. 20. 2.

f Luk. 1. 74, 75.

Q. Which is the first Commandment?

g Exod. 20. 3.

A. The first Commandment is, *Thou shalt have no other Gods before* g *me.*

Q. What is required in the first Commandment?

h 1 Chr. 28. 9. Deut. 26. 17.

A. The first Commandment requireth us to know & acknowledg God to be the only true God, and our God *h*; & to worship & glorifie Him accordingly *i*.

i Mat. 4. 10. Psal. 29. 2.

Q. What is forbidden in the first Commandment?

k Psal. 14. 1. 1 Rom. 1. 20.

A. The first Commandment forbiddeth the *k* denying or not Worshipping and glorifying the true *l* God, as God and our God *m*, and the giving that Worship and glory to any other which is due to him alone *n*.

m Psal. 81. 10.

Q. What are we especially taught by these words (before me) in the first Commandment?

n Ro. 1. 25, 26.

A. These words (*Before me*) in the first Commandment, teach us, that God who seeth all things taketh notice of, and is much displeased with the sin of having any other *o* God.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the second Commandment?

A. The Second Comandment is *Thou shan't make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thy self to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, & shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me & keep my Commandments.* p *Exod.* 20. 4, 5, 6.

Q. What is required in the Commandment?

A. The Second Commandment requireth the receiving, observing, and keeping pure and entire all such Religious Worship & Ordinances, as God hath appointed in His q Word. q *deut.* 32. 46 *Mat.* 28. 20. *Act* 2. 42.

Q What is forbidden in the second Commandment?

A. The Second Commandment forbiddeth the worshipping of God by Images r, or any other way r *Deut.* 4. 15 to 20. *Ex.* 32. 5, 8.

Deut. 32. 32. way not appointed in his word s.

Q. What are the reasons annexed to the second commandment?

A. The Reasons annexed to the Second Commandment, are Gods Soveraignty over us t, His Propriety in us u, & the Zeal He hath to his own Worship w.

Q. Which is the third Commandment?

A. The Third Commandment is *Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.*

Q. What is required in the 3d. Commandment.

A. The third Commandment requireth the reverend use of Gods Names z, Titles a, Attributes b, Ordinances c, Word & Works d.

Q. What is forbidden in the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment forbiddeth all Prophaning or abusing of any thing whereby *God* maketh himself known e.

Q. What is the *Reason annexed to the third commandment*?

A. The Reason annexed to the

s Psal. 95. 2, 3. t Psal. 45. 11. w Exod. 34. 14. z Psal. 68. 4. a Rev. 15. 34. b Mal. 1. 11, 14. c Psal. 138. 1, 2 d John 36. 24. e Mal.

the Third Commandment is that however the Breakers of this Commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not suffer them to escape his righteous judgment *f*.

f 1 Sam. 2. 12, 17. 22. 29. Deu. 28. 58, 59.

Q. Which is the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment is, *Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, six dayes shalt thou labour & do all thy work, but the Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work; thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six dayes the Lord made Heaven & Earth, the Sea & all that in them is, & rested the seventh day, wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath Day & hallowed it.*

Q. What is required in the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment requireth the keeping holy to God such set times as He hath appointed in His Word, expressly one whole Day in seven to be

a holy Sabbath to himself *h*.

Q. Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly Sabbath?

A. From the beginning of the world to the Resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh * day of the week to be the weekly Sabbath, & the first day of the week ever since to continue to the end of the world which is the Christian Sabbath *i*.

Q. How is the Sabbath to be Sanctified?

A. The Sabbath is to be Sanctified by an holy Resting all that even from such worldly employments, and Recreations, as are lawful on other *l* days, & spending the whole time in publick & private exercises of God's Worship *m*, except so much as is to be taken up in the works of necessity and mercy *n*.

Q. What is forbidden in the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment forbiddeth the Omission, or careless performance of the Duties required, and the prophaning the

h *Deut.* 5. 12.
* *Gen.* 2. 3.
i 1 *Cor.* 11. 2. *Acts* 20 8. 18.
l *chapt.* 16. 25. to 29.
m *Mat.* 12. 1, to 13.
n *Luk.* 4. 16. *Act.* 20. 7. *Esai.* 58. 13. *Jsai.* 56. 2. 63. *Ezek.* 22 26. *Amos* 8. 5.
p *Acts* 20, 7, 9.
q *Ezek.* 23 38.

e Day by Idleneſs *p*, or doing
at which is in it ſelf ſinful *q*,
r by unneceſſary Thoughts,
Words or Works about worldly
mployments or Recreations *r*:

Q. What are the reaſons annexed to the fourth Commandment?

A The reaſons annexed to the th Commandment, are God's llowing us ſix days of the week r our own Employments *ſ*, his hallenging a ſpecial propriety the Seventh, His own Exam-le, & his bleſſing the Sabbath ay *r*.

Q. Which is the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment is, *Honour thy Father & Mother that y dayes may be long upon the land hich the Lord thy God giveth thee.*

Q. What is required in the fth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment quireth the preſerving the Ho-our, and performing the Du-ies belonging to every one in heir ſeveral Places and Relations s Superiours *ſ*, Inferiours *t*, or quals *u*.

Q. What

p Jer. 17. 24, 25, 26.
Iſa. 58. 13.
ſ Exod. 20. 9.
r Gen. 2. 3.
ſ Eph. 5. 21, 22, & 6. 1, 5.
t Rom. 13. 1. Eph. 6. 5.
u Rom. 12. 10.

Q. *What is forbidden in the fifth Commandment?*

A. The fifth Commandment *forbiddeth* the Neglecting or doing any thing against the Honour & Duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations *.

* *Chap.* 13. 7, 8. *Eph.* 6. 2, 3.

Q. *What is the reason annexed to the fifth Commandment?*

A. The reason annexed to the fifth Commandment is a promise of long Life & prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's Glory and their own good) to all such as keep this Commandment ||.

Q. *Which is the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment is, *Thou shalt not kill.*

w *Eph.* 5. 28, 29. x *Psal.* 82. 3, 4. *Job* 29. 19 y *Acts* 16. 28. z *Gen.* 9. 6.

Q. *What is required in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment Requireth all lawful endeavours to preserve our own Life w, & the life of others x.

Q. *What is forbidden in the sixth Commandment?*

A. The sixth Commandment forbiddeth the Taking away of our

our own life *y*, or the Life of our Neighbour unjustly *z*, and whatsoever tendeth thereunto *a*.

Q. Which is the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment is, *Thou shalt not commit Adultery.*

Q. What is required in the *seventh Commandment?*

A. The seventh Commandment requireth the preservation of our own *b* and our Neighbour's Chastity *c*, in Heart *d*, Speech *e*, and Behaviour *f*.

Q. What is forbidden in the seventh Commandment?

A The seventh Commandment forbiddeth all unchast Thoughts *g*, Words *h*, and Actions *i*.

Q Which is the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment is, *Thou shalt not Steal.*

Q. What is required in the eighth Commandment?

A The eighth Commandment requireth the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and outward estate of our selves *k*, and others *l*.

y 1 *Thes.* 4. 4.
z *Ephes.* 5. 11, 12.
a 2 *Tim.* 2. 22.
b *Col.* 4. 6.
c 1 *Pet.* 3. 2.
d *Mat.* 5. 28.
e *Eph.* 5. 4.
f *verse* 3.
g *Rom.* 12.
h *prov.* 27. 23.
i *Lev.* 25. 35.

Phil 2. 4.

Q. What is forbidden in the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever doth, or may unjustly hinder our own *m* or our neighbours wealth or outward estate *n*.

m 1 Tim 5. 8.

Prov. 28. 19.

n chap. 21. 6. Job 20. 19, 20. Ezech 8. 16.

Q. Which is the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment is, *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.*

Q. What is required in the ninth Commandment?

A The ninth Commandment requireth the maintaining and promoting of Truth between man & man *o* and of our own *p*, and our Neighbour's good name *q*, especially in Witness-bearing *r*.

o 1 Pet. 3. 16. Act. 25. 20.

q 3 John 12.

r prov. 14. 5, 25.

Q. What is forbidden in the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment forbiddeth whatsoever is prejudicial to Truth *s*, or injurious to our own *t* or our Neighbour's good name *u*.

s 1 Kon. 13. 13.

t John 27. 5.

u Psal. 15. 3.

Q. Which is the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment

is,

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy Neighbours.

Q What is required in the tenth Commandment?

A The tenth Commandment requireth full Contentment with our own Condition w, with a right & charitable *frame of* spirit towards our Neighbour and all that is his x.

Q What is forbidden in the tenth Commandment?

A. The Tenth Commandment forbiddeth all Discontentment with our own estate y, envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour z, & all inordinate motions and Affections to any thing that is his a.

Q. Is any man able perfectly to keep the Commandments of God?

A No meer man since the fall able in this life perfectly to keep the Commandments of God but daily doth break them in Thought b, Word c & Deed d, e.

w *Heb.* 13. 5.
x *Rom.* 12. 15.
y 1 *Cor.* 10. 10.
z *Gal.* 5. 26.
a *Col.* 3. 5.
b *Eccl.* 7. 20.
c *Gen.* 8. 21.
d *James* 3. 8.
e *v.* 2.

Q. Are

10. Gal. 3. Mat. 25. 41.

Q. *Are all Transgressions of the Law equally heinous?*

A. Some sins in themselves, & by reason of several aggravations are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

Q. *What doth every sin deserve?*

A. Every sin deserveth God's wrath and Curse, both in this Life, and that which is to come.

Q. What doth God require of us that we may escape His wrath & curse due unto us for sin?

f *Act* 20 21. g *Pro.* 2. 1. 2, 3, 4. h *Heb.* 10. 39. i *John* 1. 12 k *Phil* 3 9 l *Isa.* 22.

A. To escape the Wrath & Curse of God due to us for sin, God requireth of us Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance unto life *f*, with the diligent use of all outward means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption *g*.

Q. *What is faith in Jesus Christ?*

A Faith in Jesus Christ is a Saving Grare *h*, whereby we recieve & and rest upon Him alone for Salvation *k* as He is offered to us in the Gospel *l*.

Q. *What is Repentance unto Life?*

A. Repentance unto Life is a saving

and desire

ving Grace *m*, whereby a sinner is brought out of the true sense of his sin *n*, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ *o*, doth with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it unto God *p*, with full purpose & endeavours after new Obedience *q*

Q. What are the outward & ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption?

A. The outward & ordinary means whereby Christ communicateth to us the benefits of Redemption, are his Ordinances, especially the Word, Sacraments & Prayer ‖; all which are made effectual to the Elect for Salvation.

Q. How is the Word made effectual to Salvation?

A. The Spirit of God maketh the Reading, but especially the Preaching of the Word, an effectual means of Convincing & Converting Sinners *r*, and of building them up in Holiness & Comfort *s*, through Faith unto Salvation *t*.

Q. How is the word to be read &

m Rom. 8. 30.
n Acts 11. 18.
o Acts 2. 37.
p Joel 2. 13.
q Jer. 31. 18.
Psal. 119. 59.
‖ Acts 2. 41. 42.
r Psalm 19. 7. 1 Thes. 1. 6.
s Rom. 10. 16.

4. heard that it may become effectual
w 1 Pet. to Salvation?
2. 1, 2. A. That the Word may become
x Pſal. effectual to Salvation, we muſt
119. 18. attend thereunto with diligence
y Heb. 4. u, preparation w, and Prayer; x
2. receive it with Faith y, and Love
z 2 Theſ 2. z, lay it up in our Hearts a, and
2. 10. practiſe it in our lives b.
a Pſalm Q. How do the Sacraments become
119. 11. effectual means to Salvation?
b Jam. 1. A. The Sacraments become ef-
25. fectual means of Salvation, not
c 1 Cor. from any Vertue in them, or in
3. 7. him that doth adminiſter them
d 1 Pet. c but only by the Bleſſing of Chriſt,
3. 21. & the working of the Spirit in
e Gen. them that by Faith receive
17. 10. them d.
f Rom. Q. What is a Sacrament?
4. 11. A. Sacrament is an holy Ordi-
g Mark nance inſtituted by Chriſt, where-
16. 16. in by ſenſible ſigns, Chriſt and
h 1 Cor. the benefits of the new-covenant
11. 23. are repreſented e, ſealed and ap-
plied to Believers f.

Q. Which are the Sacraments of the New-Teſtament?

A. The Sacraments of the New-Teſtament are Baptiſm g, & the Lord's

Lords Supper *h*.

Q. What is Baptism?

A. Baptism is a Sacrament, wherein by Washing with water in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost *i*, doth signifie & seal our ingrafting into Christ, & partaking of the benefits of the Covenant of Grace *k*, & our engagement to be the Lord's *l*.

h 1 Mat. 28. 19.

i

k Rom. 6. 3, 4.

Q. To whom is Baptism to be administred?

A. Baptism is not to be administred to any that are out of the visible Church, till they profess their Faith in Christ, and Obedience to him *m*, but the Infants of such as are members of the visible Church are to be baptized *n*.

m Acts 2. 41. n Gen. 17. 7. Act. 2. 38, 39.

Q. What is the Lord's Supper?

A. The Lords Supper is a Sacrament, wherein by giving and receiving Bread and Wine according to Christ's Appointment, His Death is shewed forth *o* and the worthy Receivers are not after a corporal and a carnal manner, but by *Faith* made partakers of his Body and Blood, with all

o Luke 22. 19, 20.

10. 16. His benefits, to their spiritual
q 1 Cor. Norishment & Growth in Grace p.
11. 28, *Q. What is required in the wor-*
29. *thy Receiving of the Lords Supper?*
r 2 Cor. *A.* It is required of them that
13. 5. would worthily partake of the
s 1 Cor. Lord's Supper, that they exa-
11. 31. mine themselves of their Know-
t verse ledge to discern the Lord's Bo-
18, 20. dy q, of their Faith to feed upon
u 1 Cor. Him r, of their Repentance s,
5. 8. Love t, & New Obedience u, lest
w chapt. coming unworthily, they eat &
11. 27. drink judgement to themselves w.

What is prayer?

Prayer is an offering up of
desires to God x, for things
8. 27. agreeable to His will y, in the
x John Name of Christ z, with confession
16. 23. of our Sins a, and thankful Ac-
a Dan. knowledgement of his Mercies b.
9. 4.

Q. What rule hath God given us
b Phil. *for our direction in prayer?*
4. 6. *A.* The whole Word of God is
c 1 John of use to direct us in Prayer c,
5. 14. but the Rule of Direction, is that
d Mat. 6 Form of Prayer which Christ
9. 13. taught his Disciples d, commonly
called the Lord's Prayer.

Q. What doth the Preface of the
Lord's

rds Prayer teach us?

A. The Preface of the Lord's ayer which is, *Our Father which rt in Heaven*, teacheth us to aw near to God with all Holy everence *e*, and confidence, *f*, as hildren to a Father able & rea- y to help us *g*, & that we should ray with & for others *h*.

Q. *What do we pray for in the rst Petition?*

A In the first Petition, which is *Hallowed be thy name*, we pray hat God would enable us & o- hers to glorifie Him in all that whereby he makes himself known, & that He would dispose all things to his own Glory *k*.

Q. *What do we pray for in the Second Petition?*

A In the Second Petition which is, *Thy Kingdom come*, we pra hat Satans kingdom may be de- troyed *l*, that the Kingdom of Grace may be advanced *m*, our elves & others brought into it nd kept in it *n*, & that the Kingdom of Glory may be hast ned *o*.

e *Isai.* 64. 9.
f *Rom* 8. 15.
g *Luk* 11. 13.
h *Eph* 6. 18.
i *psa* 67. 1, 2, 3.
k *Rom* 11. 36.
l *psalm* 68. 1.
m 51. 18.
n *a Thes* 3. 1. *Rom.* 10. 1.
o *Rev.* 22. 20.

Q What

Q. What do we pray for in t
third petition?

A. In the third Petition, whic
is, *Thy will be done in earth as*
is in Heaven, we pray that Go
by his Grace would make us ab
and willing to know, obey *p*, &
submit to His Will in all thing
q, as the Angels do in Heaven

Q. What do we pray for in th
fourth petition?

A. In the fourth Petition whic
is, *Give us this day our daily brea*
We pray, that of God's fre
ſt we may receive a competen
portion of the good things o
his life *ſ*; and enjoy his bleſſing
with them *t*.

Q. What do we pray for in th
fifth petition?

A. In the fifth Petition, which
is, *And forgive us us our Debts a*
we forgive our Debtors, we pray
that God for Christ's ſake would
freely pardon all our ſins *u*, which
we are the rather encouraged to
ask, becauſe by his grace we are
enabled from the heart to for-
give others.

Q. What do we pray for in the
fixth petition? *A.* I

p Pſal. 119. 34. 35, 36. q Acts 21. 14.
r Pſal. 103. 20. 22.
ſ Prov. 30. 8.
t Matt. 6. 11.
x chap. 26. 41. Pſal. 19. 13.
y 51. 10. 12.

. In the sixth petition, which
And lead us not into temptati-
but deliver us from evil, We
ay, that God would either keep
from being tempted to sin *x*.
support and deliver us when
e are tempted *y*.

Q. What doth the conclusion of
e Lords prayer teach us?

A. The Conclusion of the Lords
rayer, which is, *For thine is the*
ingdom, and the power and the
ory, for-ever, Amen; teacheth
s to take our encouragement in
rayer, from God only *z*, and in
r prayers to praise Him, ascri
ng Kingdom, Power, & Glory,
Him a, and in Testimony of
r Desire and assurance to be
ard, we say, *Amen*.

x Dan. 9. 18, 19.
a 1 *Chr.* 29. 11. 13.
b Rev. 22. 20.

FINIS.

A Short Body of DIVINITY.

THe Scriptures of Divine Authority
A perfect Rule for all men to walk by.
From thence we learn the living God to know
And what the duty is we to him owe.
Three sacred Persons in the God-head *be*
Of one Power, Substance, & Eternity.
The Father & Christ Jesus, his own Son
The Holy Ghost, & all these 3 are one
God is A most Pure Spirit Infinite
In truth abundant, of great power & might
Most *Holy* Wise just good, long Suffering
Of whom, thro whom, to whom is every thing.
He made the world, & all that is therein,
Man *was made upright but soon fell by* sin.
We all do from *polluted Parents spring,*
And in our flesh there dothdwell no good thing
None righteous are, but all of every sort
Have sin'd, *& of God's Glory are come short.*
But God so loved us, that he did give
His only Son, that *we thro' him might live.*
The *Son of God became the Son* of Man,
That we might be the Sons of God again.
He's God & man, the only Mediator

Between the Sons of Men, & their Creato
He gave himself for our Eternal good.
And washt away our sins with his own blo
What love was this? 'twas love beyond degr
The Offended dyes to set Offenders free.
It's God that Justifies, who shall Condemn
It's Christ that dy'd or rather rose again
Who also sits on Gods *Right-hand on high*
And Interceeds for us continually.
We by one Spirit thorow him alone,
May have Access unto the Holy One.
If we believe on him that came to save
We're sure at last Eternal Life to have
There's nothing that avails with God above
But Faith in Jesus Christ, which works by love
Hereby we know that we do love the Lord
When we do keep the precepts of his Word
The Lord hath shew'd what he requires a
(*good*
Deal justly, & walk humbly with your God
Serve him with fear, love him with all
(your might
Speak ill of none, & give to all their right
And when you have done all you can
(confess
The Imperfection of your righteousness
Ascribe the praise of all the good you do
To him that works the will & deed *in you*
Keep conscience pure & void of all offences;
Prepare for death with speed & diligence.
Bles

Blest are the dead that in the Lord do dy,
Their works do follow them assuredly.
The day is coming when the Dead shall hear
The voice of Christ and forthwith shall appear:
All they to life whose works are good and right.
All they to death that do in sin delight.
As every man hath in the body done,
So shall his Sentence at the last day run.
The wicked shall be turned into Hell,
The Righteous shall with Christ for-ever dwell.

By Mr. *Ford*.

This Book belongs to Prince his Book 1694. by his mother

FINIS.

